crowd inside to rush upon him with importunities, and the scene of excitement was hightened on the adjourn-ment of the House, by the rushing in of the office seek-ing forces outside.

FROM ALBANY.

ALEANY, Tuesday, Pcb. 5, 1856.
The Canal Board have removed W. B. Taylor, Resident Engineer; Ogden Edwards, do.; W. H. H. Gee, do.; Orville W. Storey, do.; Charles H. Beach First Assistant Engineer; Calvin Newcomb, do., and appointed the following in their places: Ransom L. Colbern, Resident Engineer; Winslow L. Kidder, do. Thomas H. Bates, do.; Ensign Bennett, do.; Hugh M Severance, do.; Julian A. Watkins, First Assistant Engineer; Byron M. Hawks, do.

ELECTION AT BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856. At a charter election for President of the Village to-day, Mr. Sisson, the American and Democratic can-didate, was elected by 125 majority. Every Ward elected American and Democrat Trustees.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AMERICAN STATE CON-VENTION.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856. The New-Hampshire American State Convention to-day was attended by about 500 Delegates.

Governor Metcalf was renominated by acclamation. and Greenleaf Cummings of Lisbon was chosen for

Railroad Commissioner.

A mass meeting held in the afternoon was largely attended. The Hon, John P. Hale, Amos Tuck and

Geo. Nesmith were among the speakers. The Democrats anticipate a grand rally on Thursday next, when the Hon. John B. Weller of California, Howell Cobb of Georgia, and J. L. Orr of South Car-

ACCIDENT ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND HARRISBURG RAILROAD.

rolina are expected to hold forth.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856. The 11 o'clock train for Harrisburg last night was thrown from the track near Whitehall, Montgomery County, in consequence of the breaking of a rail. One man was killed and a number wounded. One of the passenger cars rolled over the embankment, where it took fire from the stove and was consumed. [SECOND DISPATCH.]

The man killed is supposed, from papers found on his person, to be Abraham B. Hart, of the firm of Hart & Son of Cincinnati. 27 persons were more or less in-jured, the most seriously wounded being Mr. T. S. Watson, of St. Louis, who had one of his legs broken. He was one of the survivors of the Gasconade accident on the Pacific Railroad, and was recovering from the injuries then received. D. A. Finney, a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, was slightly hurt. Quite a number of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature were in the cars, but none of them were seriously in-

THE DEMOCRATS OF PHILADELPHIA AND
MR. BUCHANAN.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.
A City Democratic Convention to which Delegates
were elected last night met to-day to choose Delegates
to the State Convention.

were elected last night met to-day to choose Delegates to the State Convention.

Resolutions were introduced declaring Mr. Buchanan the choice of the Convention, and instructing the Delegates to vote in his favor for the Presidency.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with instructions to report them to-morrow.

The vote in favor of Mr. Buchanan was nearly

THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The State Medical Society met to-day. Several of its members are delayed by bad roads. No important business was transacted. The election of officers takes place to-morrow.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton of Buffalo delivers the Annual Address to-morrow evening in the Assembly

Chamber.
The Society gives a grand entertainment to the Membern of the Legislature and others at the Hospital to-night.

Fred. Douglass lectured in the Assembly Chamber this evening before a large audience.

THE IRISH FILLIBUSTERS AT CINCINNATI. The nine Irishmen who have been on trial here for some time past, charged with violating the neutrality laws, were d's harged to-day by Judge Leavitt.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.
The "American" State Council of Massachusetts
met in this city this afternoon, two hundred delegates
being in attendance being in attendance.

Mr. Elihu C. Baker (President of the State Senate

and Mr. A. A. Richmond of Adams were chosen delegates at large to the Philadelphia National Convention, and the Hon. Timothy Davis, M. C., of Gloucester and Joseph Thaxter, esq., of Plymouth, substitutes.

The twelve delegates elected to the National Convention were also selected to represent the State in the American National Convention which is to as-

the American National Convention which is to assemble, for a special purpose, at Philadelphia on the 18th of February.

After considerable debate, the Council declined to instruct the delegates to the National Convention as to their course, but, as a State Council, reaffirmed the Springfield platform.

The following are the footings of our weekly Bank Statement:

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. No. 53—John C. Dodge agt. John M. Woolsey. Argument continued by Mr. Spalding for appellant, and by Mr. Stanberry and Mr. Vinton for the appellee.

DICKINSON COLLEGE DIFFICULTY. CARLISLE, (Pa.) Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.
The difficulty between the students and Faculty the College at this place has been amicably settled.

IATER FROM HAVANA.

New-Orlleans, Monday, Feb. 4, 1856.

The steamship Cabawba has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 1st inst., but the news is wholly unimportant.

The weather was unfavorable, and the sugar market institute.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Easton, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.

An election for officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad was held at this place to-day, with the following result: Wm. W. Longstreth was chosen President, John H. Hutchinson, Secretary and Treasurer; and John T. Johnson of New-York, Wm. H. Gatzmer of Philadelphia, E. A. Packer of Philadelphia, Asa Packer of Mauch Chunk, and David Barnet of Easton, Directors.

ton, Directors.

Mr. Edgar Young, conductor on the Lehigh Valley
Railroad, died at Mauch Chunk to-day after a few
hours' illness. Mr. Young was well and favorably
hnown.

RAILROAD DETENTIONS IN THE WEST. RAILROAD DETENTIONS IN THE WEST.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.

All the railroads in this section are completely blocked up. With the exception of a train over the Niagara Falls Road this morning, there have been no arrivals. The Detroit mail, via the Great Western Road, was the only mail received to-day. A train started on the Central Road this morning, but returned, being unable to proceed. The train which left for Cleveland yesterday morning on the Lake Shore Road has only reached Hamburgh. Several engines sent to its assistance are frozen up on the road. Reports from Dunkirk say that a large number of passengers were unable to get away from there—the Eric Road being still impassable.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.

We have no communication with either Buffalo or

We have no communication with either Buffalo or Niagara Falls to-day. Two trains are fast in the snow on the Buffalo Road, and nine locomotives are in the snow banks and otherwise disabled within twenty mice of Rochester on the Niagara Falls Road. A Bunker of province with laws, capars of men went up number of Rochester on the Niagara Falls Road. A number of engines with large gangs of men went up this morning to clear the tracks. The Rochester and Syracuse old Road is still blocked up. Relief was sent this forenoon. Many strangers are snow-bound here, waiting an opportunity to leave town.

FIRE AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

MANCHESTER, (N. H.,) Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1855.

The building known as Patten's Building, adjoining the City Hall in this city, was destroyed by fire this

stores and law offices.

The City Hall was saved by the exertions of the firemen. The loss is about \$75,000; insured to one

ANOTHER FIRE AT SYRACUSE. SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.

The Court-House in this city was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. The County Court was in session is the building yesterday. A portion of the County Library and some important papers were destroyed. The loss to the county is from \$10,000 to \$15,000. No insurance.

FIRE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.
The new hotel, near the Illinois Central Railroad passenger depot, was destroyed by fire last night. It was owned by Gage, Bros., of the Tremont House. Loss \$25,000. Insurance \$12,000. The depot was not

The schooner Mary Ann Guest from New-York for Philadelphia, on the 3d ult., for whose safety fears began to be entertained, is at the Delaware Break-water with 30 others unable to reach this port on ac-

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

rances, are transferred to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. In his absence or inability to act, the Deputy shall discharge his duties.

SEC. 5. Directs the transfer of all papers relating to insurance business from the other offices to that of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

SEC. 6. Directs the transfer of all securities, certificates, and papers of Companies in and out of the State.

SEC. 7. Requires every company incorporated for the transaction of fire, inlend navigation, or transportation insurance business, and all joint-stock companies transacting business except solely as mutual insurance companies, to deposit with the superintendent securities of the kind specified in the 5th sec. chap, 656, of State Lawa passed June 25, 1835, to an amount equal to 50 per cent of the capital stock; the public stocks mentioned therein to be estimated at their market value. It gives the usual power to the companies to draw interest or dividends on the stocks deposited, and to exchange them from time to time. It also authorizes the superintendent to require the exchange of such securities within 30 days whenever he shall deem proper. If any company refuses or neglects to deposit the required securities, or to make up any dedicincy in value, it shall be subject to fines of \$500, and \$500 additional for every month such neglect continues, and be liable to be dissolved by an order of the Suprace Court on complaint of any clitzen of the State. Any agent procuring applications for his section at all be subject to fine or imprisonment, or both.

Sec. 8. The Superintendent shall furnish sent cheretificates to all companies complying with this act, as shall be their authority to commence business; and the same certificates may be used in evidence either for or against the company the same as the originals.

ments, they cause such proportion of the securities and investmints to be given as are required of such corporations to be
held in trust by clitzens of the United States by Secion 23 of
chapter 496 of State Laws, to an amount at least equal at least
to 50 per cent of the amount of securities and investments to be
deposited with the State Superintendent in trust for the security of policy holders in this State. When these provisions are
compiled with, the Nuperintendent may issue a certificate to
agents for such foreign companies. All the provisions,
contained in this set, relating to securities deposited by the
several Fire-Insurance Companies of this State with the Superintendent, so far as applicable, shall apply in like manner to
the securities and investments which may be deposited by any
companies, any person acting as agent for the same shall be
autiful to the securities and investments which may be deposited by any
companies, any person acting as agent for the same shall be
subject to line or imprisonment, or both; but this section shall
not affect any foreign company new authorized to do business in
this State until the laf February, 1857.

Sec. 10. The Superintendent may revoke certificates given to
agents; may investigate at any time all tities, &c., to the premises in any uncottage owned by any insurance company; may
require certificates of each and proofs of ownership whenever
he may think proper; he may examine any person under oath in
relation to such securities; he may appoint three commissioners
in each county to make such investigations, estimates, &c.
Such commissioners shall possess the powers conferred by law
on the Superintendent. The result of their examination, certified (in eath together with abstracts of titles, certificates of
search, &c., shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

Sec. 11. If any company neglect to pay the loss insured by

search, &c., shall be lodged with the Superintendent. The compensation of the commissioners to be fixed by the Superintendent.

Sec. 11. If any company neglect to pay the loss insured by any resident of this State for the space of sixty days after judgment has been rendered thereon, the Superintendent, upon the order of the Supreme Court being served on him, and after jubilishing the same four weeks in the State and one county paper, shall dispose of so much of the securities of the company, to be sold at public auction, as shall be sufficient to pay the amount specified in the order of the Court, with costs of sale, and shall pay the same to the policy-holder, with interest from the date of judgment, And in case the amount raised by sale is insufficient to pay all claims in full, then the amount shall be paid to claimsnife in proportion to their respective claims.

SEC. 12. The Superintendent shall transfer to a Receiver, who may at any time be appointed by the Supreme Centr, all securities deposited with him be any Company; and when any Company has ceased issuing policies and reimbursed all outstanding rists, he shall transfer and seeign all securities deposited with him be such Company, to the proper officers or Trustees thereof.

SEC. 13. The Superintendent shall give notice to the Attorney of Sec. 14. The District-Attorney of each county shall prosecute for offence declared moderneanurs under this Act; one half of all fines to go to complainant, and the other half to the public schools of the county.

SEC. 14. The District-Attorney of each county shall prosecute for offence declared moderneanurs under this Act; one half of all fines to go to complainant, and the other half to the public schools of the county.

SEC. 15. This Act shall not relieve Companies from any dation, nor from payment of any fives hitherto imposed or established by law.

SEC. 16. The offices, &c., of the Insurance Department shall he located in the State Hall, and the expenses thereof be paid out of the Treasury.

SEC. 17. The office h

SEC. If. The office nours man be the same as in the collection of the Sec. 18. For the purpose of reimbursing the Treasury for the expenses of this Department, every Company, in addition to the present fees, shall pay an amount equal to one tenth of one per cent of the securities deposited under the sct. Payment of the same may be enforced; and if any foreign Company neglects to ray the same, the agent issuing policies for it shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and subjected to the fines imposed in the 9th section.

SEC. 19. Provides for a seal to be used by the Department in

Sec. 19. Provides for a seal to be used by the Department in all official actions.

THE BUSINESS OF BANKING.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill, emanating from the Bank Committee, entitled an Act in relation to Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers, the Bank Department and Bank Funds.

Section 2. Provides that whenever a Banking Association shall make any change in its suricles of association as to any particulars in which a change is now or may hereafter by law be authorized to be made, and which affects or alters any of the particulars required to be stated in the certificate of association, the change shall not be of any force or validity until a certificate thereof, executed by the President and Cashier, with a copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors or Stockholders authorizing the change shall have been recorded, and a copy field in the same manner as the cartificate of association is by law required to be recorded and filed.

Sec. 3. No Banking Association shall commence the business of banking until the President and Cashier shall make affiliavit that the entire capital specified in the certificate of association has been paid. Every Sanking Association herstofree organized and new in operation, shall, on or before the first day of June and Market and Cashier, staring the actual amount of the Casital stock of such Association which has been paid, in default of which the Superinteedent shall withhold the interest upon the seturities deposited by said. Association, and shall not deliver to it any more circulating notes mutus and all law been increased the President and Cashier shall will supply the increase of the first starting the payment of such increase.

Sec. 4. The mortgages which Banking Associations or india.

secciation.
SEC. 12. Authorizes the Superintendent to destroy the bank of plates of Banks which have falled or given notice of closing

Buffalo.

Buffalo.

R. 14. Provides that the moneys received by the Treasurer on account of the annual contributions to the Bank Fund, shall be deposited, within three days after receiving the same, in some Albany Bank.

SEC. 15. Makes it unlawful for any Association, authorized is lesse circulating notes, to advertise or put forth a sign as a Savines Bank, under penalty of \$100 for each day's offense sainst the provision.

To issue circulating notes, to advertise or put fortica sign as a spains. Bank, under penalty of \$100 for each day's offense against the provision.

SEC, 16. It shall not be lawful for any Banker or Association to deal in, or buy or sell its own capital stock, nor to make loans upon notes secured in whole or in part by the hypothecation of any portion of the capital stock of such Association.

SEC, 17. Imposes a penalty of \$1,000 upon Banks, Banking Associations, &c., which shall loan upon the hypothecation of stocks n ore than 15 per cent of the amount of their capital.

SEC, 18. Calls for fuller quarterly reports, especially with regard to the largest amount which has been under loan upon such hypothecation, or pleage either directly or indirectly, at any time since the time for which the last quarterly was made.

Mr. C. P. SMITH brought in a bill which provides that in case of the death of any married man intestate, and leaving no heirs capable, under the laws of this State, of inheriting his property, his widow, if entitled to inherit property, shall be deemed his ultimate heir, and entitled to inherit his real and personal estate; also that in case of the death of any married woman intestate, leaving separate property, without heirs capable. also that in case of the death of any married woman intestate, leaving separate property, without heirs capable of inheriting the same, her husband, if capable of taking property by inheritance, shall be deemed her ultimate heir, and entitled to inherit her real and personal property. It also provides that the widow of any married man who has heretofore died intestate and without heirs, and the husband of any married woman who has heretofore died intestate, having separate property without heirs, shall respectively, if qualified to take property by inheritance, be deemed the ultimate heirs of the man or woman so dying, and entitled to take, as by inheritance, any real or personal estate not actually recovered by the People of this State as escheated property; and in case any proceedings for such recovery shall have been commenced, the same shall be discontinued in favor of the person hereby declared entitled to inherit the same on payment of the costs of such proceedings.

or to a sinking fund for the reampton or any part thereof; or any company that may have heretofore made such appropriation, may by resolution of the Board of Directors, issue stock to an amount not exceeding such an appropriation, and divide said stock as dividends pro rata among the stockholders of said company, and that the capital stock of any such company shall if necessary be creased to meet any such issue of stock.

creased to meet any such issue of stock.

THE SABBATH IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. C. P. SMITH brought in a bill which provides that the selling of liquor in Brooklyn on the Sabbath shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than sixty.

Different for not less than ten days nor more than sixty.

BILLS PASSED.

To Exempt the Library site and edifice of the New-York Historical Society from sale under execution.

Relative to the Foreclosure of Mortgages by Advertisement.

For the Relief of the Thomas Asylum.

Relative to the Congregation B'nai Jeshurum.

Amending the Charter of the Mechanics' Society of New-fork.

Another bill on the same subject.

To alter the Line between the towns of Stockport and Stuy-For the payment of expense incurred by the Harbor Com

nission.

Amending the act incorporating the Orphan Asylum of Utica.

Amending the charter of the Orange County Mutual Insur-

WORTH, was adopted:

Resolved. That the Committee on Claims, in all matters which have been or may be referred to them, relating to the Canals of this State, be instructed to obtain full written information from the Canal Department before making their report to this body.

Mr. C. P. SMITH moved an amendment to the effect that upon the expiration of the present contracts the business of making hate shall be discontinued.

Debate was had, in which Messrs. C. P. SMITH, SICKLES, and MADDEN took part in opposition to a renewal of the contract, and Messrs. WADSWORTH and Z. CLARK, in opposition to the ground assumed by the former, that the business of making hate should be abolished. Progress was reported before any question was taken.

taken up.
r. SICKELS asked to have the consideration of bill postponed. He thought there were constitu-

this bill postponed. He thought there were constitu-tional objections to it.

Mr. BROOKS debated it; after which progress was

ASSEMBLY.

reading.

The same Committee took up the bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell certain lands and to convey the same.

mr DAWSON me. "d to strike out the enacting clause, saying that he understood this bill to provide for taking pleasure ground for a railroad depot, and he was opposed to all such proceedings. Lost, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Same Committee took up the bill to confirm the official acts of Nathan Barrett, Superintendent of the Poer of Richmond County. Third reading.

Mr. CASE in the chair, the Committee took up the bill to repeal the act to provide for the effectual drainage of Tonawanda Swamp, situated in the Counties.

age of Tonawanda Swamp, situated in the Counties Genesee and Orleans.

Mr. ODELL moved that the Committee rise and

report progress, as the Member from Genesee (Mr. Wakeman) was absent. Mr. COLE stated that he had been left in charge of the bill, and hoped the gentleman would withdraw his

motion.

Mr. ODELL assented.
Mr. COLE then explained that the passage of the bill last year was a fraud throughout upon the people, who now come here and ask for its repeal.
Mr. ODELL called attention to the exertions made last year for the passage of the bill, and thought it strange that so great a change should take place so

Mr. COLE replied that the gentleman's statements were the best of evidence in favor of the repeal. These exertions were made, and made fraudulently.

by persons interested.

Mr. MALLORY said he was not very well posted in this matter, but he would call attention to the fact that the gentleman who had introduced the bill last year and pressed its passage (Mr. Stevens of Geneva) had been permitted to stay at home this year, and others sent in his place.

Mr. ODELL renewed his motion to rise and report

progress, which prevailed.

Same Committee—To provide payment for the removal of coarse salt vats in the City of Syracuse.

Same Committee—To provide payment for the removal of coarse salt vats in the City of Syracuse. Third reading.

Also for the relief of James D. Gill. Third reading. The same Committee, Mr. DIXON in the chair, took up the following bills:

Authorizing the payment of a claim of the Bank of Fishkill for money advanced to the agent of the Sing Sing Prison for the benefit of the State. Third reading.

To restore and amend the laws for the preservation of deer and other game and asimals. Third reading. Authorizing August Wilhelm to change his name. Third reading.

Mr. DENNISTON in the chair—To change the name of Peter Port Nelson of Aurors, Cayuga Co., an

name of Peter Port Nelson of Aurora, Cayuga Co., an infant, to Peter Fort. Third reading. To amend the Act to enable the Staten Island Rail-

road to own and run steam ferry-beats. Thirdreading.
To amend the Act to incorporate the Brooklyn City
Hespital. Third reading.
On motion of Mr. HOYLE, the bill for the relief of the Clinton County Agricultural Society, was taken up, Mr. FOWLER in the chair, passed upon and or

up, Mr. FOW LER in the chair, passed upon and ordered to a third reading.

Also, releasing the interest of the State in certain lands to Martha Wright. Third reading.

Also for the relief of Peter D. Luddington.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD in the Chair.—For the relief of the Lumberman's Bridge Co. Third reading.

To release the interest of the State in certain lands, of which Saville Dowling died possessed, to Mary Jane Johnston. Third reading.

To amend the articles of association of the Farmer's Bank of Hudson.

Bank of Hudson.

Mr. BRADNER in the Chair,—To legalize the

gration laws.

Mr. I. WOOD—Against the new county of High-lands. Also, for the new county of Highlands.

Mr. A. G. MILLS—Remonstrances against the new

ounty of Highlands.
Mr. WRIGHT-For the repeal of the law estab-Mr. VARIGHT—For the repeal of the law casal-ishing a toll-gate on the Charlotte tumpike. Also, for the construction of Albanyand Susquehanna Rairoad. Mr. VAN SANTVOORD—Of citizens of Troy

Mr. MORGAN-For rebuilding of locks on the Chemung Canal and Feeder.
Mr. SCHOONMAKER-For the new County of

Mr. NORTHUP-To authorize County Treasurers o extend the time for the collection of taxes.

Mr. STRANG—Against the repeal of an act relating
briges over the Croton River in Westchester County.

Mr. STRANG—Against the repeal of an act relating to briges over the Croton River in Westchester County. Mr. PEN DERGAST—Against removing the County site of Schuyler from Watkins to Havana.
Mr. COON—Against removing the County site of Schuyler from Watkins to Havana.
Mr. HANCHETT—Of Supervisors of Oneida Co., on the subject of corrupting the elective franchise. Mr. SNOW—For the relief of Patrick Moran.
Mr. LEE—For the improvement of St. Regis River.
Mr. SNOW—For the Relief of Patrick Moran.
Mr. LEE—For the improvement of St. Regis River.
Mr. BUCKLIN—Of the State Medical Society, asking the use of the Chamber for to-morrow evening. Granted.
Leave of absence was granted Mr. Williams until next Monday, and Mr. Johnson for two days.
Mr. ODELL—To renew an appropriation to Messrs. Greer & Steeves.

Irondequoit and Webster.

Mr. FOOT—Against granting additional compensation to the Clerks of Onondaga and St. Lawrence
Counties. Agreed to.

Also, that the Judiciary Committee be discharged

demption of land sold for taxes. Agreed to.

Mr. TRIMMER-To authorize the election of six

Assessors of Southold.

Also, for the relief of John Pontius.

Mr. SNOW—By bill, for the relief of Benj. Smith

SMITH-Testing title to an Island in the

Mr. SCOTT gave notice of a bill to amend the 399th ection of the Code of Proceedure.

Mr. TRIMMER—To amend a Rochester Bridge

adapted to railroad transportation, an impediment to navigation: therefore the bridge erected by the New-York and Harlem Hailroad Company be and is hereby accepted as a compliance with the acts of Legislature, provided the said Company shall, within six months after the passage of this act, erect on the same a good and substantial foot-path, at least four feet in width.

The company is required to remove, within six months, so much of the first-named bridge as was erected by Governeur Morris under authority of the Legislature to erect a free bridge for the ase of the inhabitants, and which was conveyed to such company subject to such use, as forms an obstruction to the navigation of said river.

The franchises conferred upon Lewis Morris and John B. Coles by the acts of March 30, 1797; and to provide for laying out new roads, April 3, 1798; except the right to charge additional toll granted by said act of 1797, are hereby extended to their assigns for the period of 50 years from the passage of this act, provided they shall within three months after the passage of this act accept the same and duly agree that persons wishing to poss over it shall pass free of toll; and the said assigns are constituted a body corporate to be known as the Harlem River Bridge Company.

The Counties of New-York and Westchester, or either of them, or any other body corporate, may purchase the old bridge for the purpose of making it perpetually a free bridge, on giving three months notice to the owners and furnishing security to the Supervisors of Westchester, West Farms, and Morrisania,

that they will proceed the sum they paid for it, together with 7 per cent interest, dedecting the from all dividends that may have been declared up to the time of

dends that may have been declared up to the time of receiving said notice.

RECOVERT OF LANDS.

Mr. SCOTT brought in a bill relative to summary proceedings to recover possession of land. It removes the doubt whether the proceedings upon appeals from Justices' judgments in summary proceedings under the act of 1849, shall be conducted conformably to the mode of bringing appeals from Justices' judgments then existing, or to the present mode, which substitutes a notice for an affidavit. The proposed act ndepts the latter mode. It also repeals so much of the act of 1849 as provides that the judgment of the county Court shall be final; and it dispenses with the approval of the security by a Judge.

Mr. BURTON, to amend the several acts relating to the Onondaga Sait Springs, extending the manufacture of sait, &c.

Mr. SHEA, to extend the time for the Collection of

ture of salt, &c.

Mr. SHEA, to extend the time for the Collection of
Taxes in Richmond County.

Mr. JENKINS, to amend the Charter of the Village of Green Island. Adjourned.

DREADFUL AFFAIR IN KANSAS.

A FREE-STATE MAN TREACHEROUSLY MUR-DERED-BORDER RUFFIANISM MADE

PERFECT.
supondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 21, 1856. I wrote you on the night of the 18th that I would

give you the "finale" of the difficulty at Stranger Creek as seen as I could obtain it. I visited that section on Saturday afternoon, and gleaned the following facts: Mr. Adams left about 2 o'clock, p. m., on Friday; at that time they were determined to kill Men ard and Sparks, if they could catch thems Brown they already had, and were bent on his death-also the other six prisoners, provided they did not catch Menard and Sparks. The twenty who were dispatched in pursuit of them returned about 4 o'clock, reperting that they could not find Sparks, but that they had come up with Menard, who was on horseback, but on discovering them put spurs to his horse, which was of better bottom than theirs, and outran them. They fired a number of shots at him, saw him reel in his sad dle, and concluded he was hit. They then held a sort of general consultation as to what should be done with the seven prisoners whom they then had in charge. Some were for hanging, some for burning, and some for shooting. The leaders, Capt. Martin (one of Shannen's Captains in his army against Lawrence) and Dr. Harris, were for taking them to Kickapoo and trying them for treason before a Justice of the Peace, but this would not suit the brave soldiers, who had them entirely in their possession and unarmed, while they, to the number of seventy-five or a hundred, were armed with rifles, shot-guns, revolvers, and each of the Kickapoo Rangers with hatchets similar to a carpen-ter's shingling hatchet. After consulting until near sunset, and not agreeing as to the manner of the murder they were determined upon, several of them made a rush upon Brown and dragged him into an adjoining room to the one where the rest were confined. Capt. Martin then came to the other six, who were as yet unharmed, and told them he could no longer restrain his men, and that they now had a chance, while his men were engaged with Brown, to make their escape; but he was careful not to return the guns which he had stelen from them. They immediately started for the timber, which was at a distance of about a quarter of a mile. Just before reaching it they saw a company mounting to go in pursuit of them. They scattered in different directions, some secreting themselves in the brush until the pursuers had passed, and others taking a route not easily followed by horses; and all reached home during that night and the next day. The demons who pitched upon Brown knocked him down with a blow from a hatchet and then fell upon him with the seeming intention of cutting him in pieces, but one or two, seeing that he had received his death blow, interceded and took his body to his home three miles from this city, where they arrived about 1 o'clock at night. He lived about an hour after he reaches home; he said that "he could not tell the name of the man who struck the fatal blow; that a number were upon him, and no one attempted to save him. He knew that he died in a good cause, but regretted tha "he had given up his arms. If he had supposed that "they would have been such base cowards as to murder him in cold blood, while unarmed, he would 'have died before being taken." He leaves a young wife and one child. I visited his family yesterday at their now desolate home. Saw the mangled corpse of the husband and father, within whose breast a few hours before, beat as warm and brave a heart as mor. tal is ever possessed of. He was charged with two grave offenses. One for being ready to take arms against the invaders, at the time of the Lawrence war, and also for rescuing the Clerk of Election (Witherell) from the hands of those who were attempting his if at the time they mobbed the ballot-box in this cit on the 15th Dec. There were but two cuts upon him which would have proved fatal, one upon the right temple cutting in to the skull and taking away a part of the forehead; the other a blow from a hatchet in the left temple, leaving a gashan inch and a half deep and two inches long. Brown is represented by those who know him best, as a brave, generous and noble-hearted man who had many friends and no enemies except among that class of demons who so inhumanly murdered him He was a candidate for the Legislature which is to meet on the 4th of March next. A subscription has been put in circulation to-day for the purpose of rais. ing a sum sufficient to purchase for the widow the sec tion of land which he had claimed, as he had expended nearly all his property in improvements upon the claim. Brown has no relatives except his young wife and babe in this section of country, but he had made many warm friends during his residence here, who mourn his

You may ask why such an inhuman murder as this which would bring disgrace upon the most barbarous savage, is not punished by law. I would anwer, come to Kansas and see and learn who the officers of law are, see some of their attempts at enforcing law, and you will at once become convinced that our laws are only made for one class of our citizens—the Free State party An attempt was made to hold a Coroner's inquest upon the body of Brown, but no Coroner had been ap pointed by the Shawnee Legislature, and the appointed Justices "could not see as the case required anything of the sort." The fact is, had an inquest been held the Justice would have been compelled to issue papers for the arrest of the murderers, which they were not at all anxious to do. The time will come, whenever we get laws for the people's protection, and impartia officers elected by the people to administer law, when this murder as well as those of Colman and Barbe will be investigated; until then the murderers will re main at large, unless some one takes the responsibility upon himself to rid the earth of their cowardly presence. Since writing the above information has been re

loss, and who swear that his murder shall not go up.

avenged. I heard one young man mutter to himsel

as he stood gazing upon the mangled corpse of his

friend, that he would never try to restrain himself is

ever he chanced to meet any of the murderers, but

would shoot them down at first sight.

ceived of Mr. Sparks and Menard. They are both at Lawrence. Menard was closely pursued by the ruffians, who fired upon acen, and to prevent their "taking deliberate aim" he reeled about in his saddle, which led them to believe he was badly wounded. The villains are partaking more of the character of highway robbers than anything else. They are mounted on horseback, traveling about the country frem house to house, robbing the Free-State settlers of everything in the way of fire-arms that they can find, and in some instances taking other things. Thirteen men were robbed of their arms on Friday last. One of them was traveling alone, when a party of about 25 met him, took his rifle, pistoi and carpet-bag, and then asked him if he had any money. He replied that he had fifty cents, but, strange to say, they had the charity to leave him in peaceable possession of that. Mr. Pen. nock and son, while riding out in a sleigh, were m by the same band, their sleigh overhauled, and two lifles taken from them. Where the villains are now

am not aware; prohably the intense cold has drive

them into their homes, n they have any. An election for Mayor and two Councilmen came of to-day in Leavenworth. Not more than two intrds of a vote was polled. Mary Vree State men did not vote at all, as there was no Free-State man to be found w'lling to take the nomination; and I think that the balance of the Conneilmen, who are Prec-State men, will resign and give everything into the hands of the fire-caters," as by accepting the office ander a char ter, granted by the Shawnee Legislature, they are ac' knowledging the legality of that body, and it is generally supposed here that Congress will put an end to

'Slavery man," and one "Catholic Irish Pro-Slavery over both of the others. The Free-State men, if the do not resign, will still have a majority of the Council The weather is intensely cold, and has been since the 22d of December, the mercury ranging from 10 deg-below zero to 15 deg. above, and it has been as low as 24 deg. below zero. Of course, much suffering is the consequence of such cold weather, as no one was properly prepared for it. Most of the houses were put up hastily, without being plastered, the occupants supposing that they were coming to a warm climste.

JUSTICE TO AN AMERICAN.

Iramediately after Dr. Kane's return from his last voyage, he addressed to Mr. Peabody of London a brief letter, which was published in The London

ment of the Exponents, Sorth Greenland, Sept. 12. "My DEAR SIE: I have only time to report to you the safe arrival of our party at Godhavn, whence we have taken passage to England in the Danish brig

"P. S., No. 2.—I will report to the Secretary of the Admiralty, as also to the Royal Geographical Society, as soon as I can arrange my papers and charts. All my documents are saved, but my sellection of natural history is sacrificed. I left the brig safe in Winter Harbor.

Hereupon Mr. C. R. Weld addressed to The Times

a letter containing the fellowing imputations:

From The London Times, Oct. 77, 1855.

To the Editor of The Times.

Sir: It would be premature in the absence of Dr. Kane's charts to criticise his letter to Mr. Peabody, published in your paper of this day, too severely; but I wish at once to draw attention to the strange

Weld for an explanation and retraction of these unjust and evidently personal strictures, he took occasion at a recent meeting of the Reyal Geographical Society to withdraw them, and to express his high sense of the value of Dr. Kane's discoveries. He also made another retraction, in the columns of Tip Times, as

fellows:

From The London Times, Jan. 16, 1838.

To the Editor of The Times.
Sin: Dr. Kane's official dispatches, with the chart of his Arctic discoveries, are now before the public.
As I apprehended, they clear away all he obscurity outsined in the newspaper accounts, and unquestionably place Dr. Kane in the foremost rank of Arctic options.

the crowded addresse who heart has hear expendent transfer narrative, he would at an sure, here been highly gratified.

Having heard from friends in the United States that a letter of misse in your columns has had the effect of leading to an erroneous idea, that Dr. Kane's ardsous and heroic undertaking was not duly are precisted in this country. I shall feel greatly obliged by the publication of this communication, which I trust will have the effect of assuring the gallant Dosor that he is highly esteemed and admired by all who take an interest in Arctic exploration.

I may be permitted to add an interesting fact which does not appear in his official dispatch to the Admirality, but which he communicates is a letter to a friend. It is that although the temperature at the Winter quarters of the expedition was colder than has ever been experienced in the Actic regions, that of the open water to the north was comparatively very bigh, and a great variety of saminal life was seen, including whales and plant-cating birds.

Somerat House, Jan. 16.

C. R. WELIA.

It is proper here to state that the Admirality have.

ciety in commendation of Dr. Kane's services to the cause of science, that Mr. Weld made his apology.

morning.

The newspaper offices of The Manchester American,
The Mirror, The Union Democrat, and The Stars
and Stripes were in the building; aslothe Manchester

Bank, the City Library, Sheriff's Office, and several

One hundred guns were fired here this morning in bonor of Mr. Banks's election. THE SCHOONER MARY ANN GUEST.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER.
SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.
The trains on the Ceutral and Binghamton Railroads are yet very irregular, and on the Oswego road no trains have been run this week.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.
The river is closed by ice, and the boats to Newport and Fall River have ceased running.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1856.
The weather here is clear and very cold, the thermometer this morning indicating 11 deg. below zero. The sleighing continues excellent.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 5.
AN INSURANCE COMMISSION.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill to organize an Insurance Department in the State Government, and to regulate the business of Insurance. It provides in

to regulate the business of Insurance. It provides in substance as follows:
Section 1. Organizes a separate and distinct Department to be charged with the administration and execution of all matters and laws relating to Insurance Companies.
Sec. 2. The Superintendent of the Department shall be appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate, to hold office four years, at a salary of \$2,500, with power to appoint a Deputy at \$1,500 a year salary, and two Clerks at \$1,000.
Sec. 3. The Superintendent shall take the oath of office fifteen days after appointment. He shall execute a bond with two

point a Depaty at \$1,500 a year salary, and two Clerks at \$1,000.

SEC. 3. The Superintendent shall take the oath of office fifteen days after appointment. He shall execute a bond with two sureties in the sum of \$50,000, and shall not be directly or indirectly interested in any Insurance Company, except as a policyholder.

SEC. 4. The powers and duties now conferred and imposed upon the Controller and Secretry of State, relating to insurance, ser transferred to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. In his absence or inability to act, the Deputy shall discharge his duties.

SEC. 5. Directs the transfer of all nances relating to insurance and the secret in the superintendent.

to commence business; and the same certificates may be used in evidence either for or against the company the same as the originals.

See 9. Forbids any person to act as agent in this State for any foreign company unless it be a joint stock corporation, or shall be authorized by the laws of the State in which located to do business upon the principal of a joint stock company, with an unimpared capital of like amount required of similar corporations in this State, which shall have been paid in and invested according to the laws of the State under which it was organized, and securities of the kind and value required by this act to be deposited with the Superintendent by similar corporations of this State, of an amount equal to 50 per cent of the capital stock of such company or association shall have been deposited by such corporation with the proper officer of the State where organized, and shall have furnished the Superintendent of Insurance of this State with the cartifacts of said proper officer that he holds in trust and in deposit such required securities; such certificate to contain the items of the securities, and that said securities are worth at least fifty per cent of the capital stock of such corporation. If such corporations have lodged bonds and mortgages in their State, then there must be furnished to the Superintendent of this State accrificate that the abstract titles are good that full searches have been made, and that on the each of their disinterested examiners the mortgaged property has been swors to be worth at least fifty per cent more than the amount leaned on them, exclusive of farm buildings. Any change in the securities of foreign companies to be duly notified to the Superintendent of this State, Stocks of this State, It shall not be lawful to act as agent for companies organized under any deposit with the Superintendent in this State, Stocks of this state, it shall not be lawful to act as agent for companies organized under any deposit with the Superintendent in the State, Stocks of th

sec. 4. The mortgages which Banking Associations or indi

vidual bankers shall here sites deposit with the Superintendent as security for the rodemption of circulating notes issued to them by the said Superintendent, shall be only given improved, productive, unincumbers of lands within this State, to an amount not exceeding one balf the value of said lands for farming purposes, independently of any buildings and perishable improvements thereon. And it shall not be lawful hereafter for the Superintendent to deliver upon the deposit or credit of mortrage securities circulating notes to an amount exceeding eighty per cent of the amount of the principal thereof.

SEC. 5. It shall not be lawful for a Banking Association formed by the shareholders of an expiring incorporated bank under the provisions of chap. 313 of the Laws of 1849, to commence or engage in the banking business until they shall have deposited with the Superintendent, within three years near to less than \$10,000. In case such Association shall not have deposited with the Superintendent, within three years nearfolium in the chie of their articles of association, or before the 1st day of May 1855, such securities to the amount of \$100,000, it shall forficit its privileges as a Sanking Association, SEC. 6. Whenever any banking association, and we describe the law of 1854 shall not and directles the outstanding circulating notes of such incorporated bank, it shall be its duty to redeem the circulating notes of the incorporated bank in the same manner as if they had been originally issued by such association. The stockholders to be individually responsible to the bill holders for the redemption and payment of its circulating notes.

SEC. 7. Section 9 of chap. 232 of the laws of 1854 shall not be so construed as to prohibit an individual banker from bequesthing his business of banking upon the securities deposited by him to any person.

SEC. 8. It shall not be lawful for any Banking Association to circulate or procure to be circulated, the circulating notes any bank or banker, after notice shall have been given in behalf of such Association of closing, or an intention to discontinue the banking business.

of such Association of closing, or an intention to association the bunking business.

Sec. 9. Authorizes any person holding unredeemed circulating notes of a closed bank, to prosecute the bonds to payment.

Sec. 16. Relates to the destruction of circulating notes by the SEC. It results to the text and the Superintendent to issue the Superintendent.

SEC, II. Makes it the duty of the Superintendent to issue the final notice to the holiders of circulating notes of any insolvent Association for presentation for redemption, at the expiration of three years after the first sale of securities of such Banking Association.

their business.

SEC 13. Authorizes the Superintendent to sell at public or private sale, all or any portion of the assets of the City Bauk of

been commenced, the same shall be discontinued in favor of the person hereby declared entitled to inherit the same on payment of the costs of such proceedings.

A NEW COUNTY—CANISTEO.

Mr. HALSEY introduced a bill providing for the erection of the County of Canisteo, from the Second Jury District of Steuben County—the Town of Addison to be the County Seat.

Mr. J. A. SMITH brought in a bill extending the provisions of the act of April 13, 1854, which provides for the payment of certain labor done and materials furnished on the canals of this State, one year.

THE SALARIES OF COURT JUDGES.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill which provides that the annual salary of each of the Judges hereafter elected or appointed shall be as follows: To each of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, including Justices of the Supreme Court when serving in the Court of Appeals, \$4,000; to each of the Justices of the Supreme Court, \$3,500.

AMENDING THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Mr. WADSWORTH introduced a bill to amend the 350th Code of Procedure, by providing that it shall read as follows: The appeal shall be heard upon a certified copy of the original return; and no copy thereof, other thas the copy so certified, need be furnished for the use of the Court.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Mr. WADSWORTH also introduced a bill to amend

other than the copy so certified, need be furnished for the use of the Court.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Mr. WADSWORTH also introduced a bill to amend the Act for the Preservation of the Public Health, by providing that the expenses incurred by the saveral Boards of Health, in the execution of the duties imposed by the Act, shall be charged, levied and collected upon the town, city and village where such expenses have been made.

THE GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

Mr. RAMSAY gave notice that he will introduce a bill amending the General Railroad Act, by providing that any Railroad Company having a funded debt, secured by bend and mortgage or otherwise, that shall appropriate any of its net earnings to the payment or satisfaction of such funded debt, or any part thereof; or any part thereof; or any part that may have

Relative to a Bridge over Kinderhook Creek.

Amending the coarse of the Grand of taking the asknowledgement of deeds by persons residing out of the State.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE.

The following resolutions, moved by Mr. WADS-WORTH, was adopted:

Committee on Claims, in all matters

GENERAL ORDERS. The Committee of the Whole took up the bill appropriating \$14,000 for rebuilding the hat-shops destroyed by fire Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. C. P. SMITH moved an amendment to the effect

tion was taken.

The bill to prevent illegal voting in New-York was

ASSEMBLY.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

A communication was received from the Controller information as to the cost of Public Printing during the year 1855. It was as follows:

Controller, in answer to a resolution of the Assembly of the 7 the Controller, in answer to a resolution of the Assembly of the 7 the Assembly of the 8 the 7 the Assembly of the 8 the 7 the Assembly of the 8 the 1856, respectfully submits the following statement of Printing for the Legislature in 1856, respectfully submits the following statement of Printing for the Legislature in 1856.

Senate Documents. #5 #85 11 Assembly Bills. 1.201 60
Senate Documents. 1.754 60 Senate fournals. 1.022 80
Assembly Documents 22,060 13 Assembly Journals. 1,022 80
Assembly Exits. 7,489 25

Total. \$91,432 97
L. BURROWS, Controller.

The Annual Report of the New-York Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents was received.

Also, of the Oswego City Library.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House went into Committee, Mr. B. SMITH in the Chair, and took up the bill to amend the Charter of the Village of Hempstead. Ordered to a third reading.

proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Monroe. Third reading. Mr. HANCHETT—For amendments to the emigrant Mr. FOWLER-Several amendments to the emi-

ngainst bridging the Hudson at Albany.
Mr. JOHNSON-Of Messrs. Ward & Rider for Ca-

Greer & Steeves.

Also, by bill, to pay an award by the Canal Board to Abijah Osborne.

Mr. DAWSON—In favor of the resolution to furnish pages with stationery to the amount of \$10.

Mr. T. D. BAHLY moved to amend by striking out
\$10 and inserting \$5. Lost—Yeas, 35; Nays, 49.

The resolution was then adopted without a division.

Mr. MAIN—To establish the boundary line between

from the consideration of the petitions for a new Judi-cial District, and the same be referred to the Special Committee on the subject. Agreed to.

Also, the bill relative to the extension of time for the

nd Elias Stilwill.

Also, by bill, for the relief of Reuben Elwood and Also, by bill, for the relief of Reuben Elwood and Joseph Helmer.

Also, by bill, for the relief John T. Van Alstyne.

Also, by bill, for the relief Leonard Catlin.

Also, by bill, for the relief Leonard Lewis.

Mr. COLE—That the petition of Harrison Albright for relief be referred to the Committee on Claims.

Village of Union Springs.

Mr. MAIN-By bill, for the relief of Gamaliel Ben.

Mr. TRIMMER—To amend a Rochester Bridge act.

Also, to punish disorderly persons.

Mr. LEE, to regulate tolls on plank-roads in the town of Moriah.

Also, to amend the bighway laws.

Mr. SNEDIKER—To amend the act relative to the moneys levied upon masters of vessels arriving at New-York.

Mr. WOODS—To abolish the City Inspector's Office in the City of New-York.

Mr. DESHLEER—To provide that the Buffalo Orphan Asylum share in the distribution of the Common School Fund.

Mr. B. BAILEY brought in a bill relating to certain bridges over the Harlem River. It provides that—whereas the Harlem Railroad Company have erected a bridge over the Harlem River pursuant to act of Legislature; and whereas the bridge heretofore used by said Company, in common with the inhabitants of Morrisania, as a free bridge has become, from its proximity to their new bridge, which is exclusively adapted to railroad transportation, an impediment to navigation; therefore the bridge erected by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company be and is hereby accented as a compliance with the acts of Legislature.

all the acts passed by that honorable body at its presen session. One "Prc-Slavery Know-Nothing," "one honest Pro "man." He, of course, drew the entire Catholic vete and "fre-cating" Pro-Slavery men. And for some singular reason, a few Free-State Know-Nothings voted for him. There were but 361 votes polled. Murphy, the Catholic, received 222, being a majority

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

brief letter, which was published in The London Times, with the following observations:

From The London Times, Oct. 26, 1353.

The last mail from New-York brought us intelligence of the safety of Dr. Kane, who in May, 1853, sailed in command of an expedition fitted out at the cost of Mr. Gripnell, of New-York, and Mr. George Peabody, of London, in search of Sir John Franklin. Considerable appreheasion had been entertained regarding his fate, and several months back some Government vessels were dispatched in the hope of meeting with him. The following letter, containing the first announcement of his explorations, reached London vesterday afternoon:

hard taken passage to England in the Danish brig Mariane.

"The explorations of our party embraced the entire shores of Smith's Sound, and a new channel expanding from its north-eastern curve into an open Polar sea. This great watercourse embraced an area of 3,000 square miles entirely free from iee. It washed a bold and mountainous coast, which has been charted as high as lat. 82 deg. 30 min.

"Smith's Sound terminates in an extensive bay which bears your name, and the coast of Greenland, after being followed until it faced the north, was found cemented to the Continent of America by a stupendous glacier which checked our further progress toward the Atlantic.

"Throughout this long extent of new coast, the result of much hard trayel and exposure, I have found no traces of the lost party whose search instigated your own connexion with our expedition.

"The past two Winters exceeded in severity any that have before been recorded. Both sourry and locked-jaw embarrassed our efficiency, and ear dogs, to the number of 57, perished of this latter scourge. A zone of 81 miles of solid ice interposed between us and the nearest water, and to have remained a third Winter, would have proved fatal.

"On the 17th of May, with a carefully-matured organization of boats and sledges, I abandoned the brig and commenced our journey over the floes. We supplied ourselves with animal food entirely by our guns, and transported our sick in separate sledges. After a travel of 1,300 miles, and an exposure in open air of 84 days, we reached Upernavik in health and safety.

"It is right that while announcing our own restoration to the world, I should mention the death of three of our party. These brave men perished in the direct discharge of the duties of search, and are entitled to the grateful recollection of their comrades and commander.

"With sincers regard, your friend and servant,"

"E. K. KANE. Commanding Expedition."

"E. K. KANE. Commanding Expedition."

"With sincere regard, your friend and servant,

"E. K. KANE. Commanding Expedition.

"George Persony, seq., London.

"P. S.—I open this letter to announce the arrival of Captain Haristone and party, who must have passed us in the Melville Bay. The officers and crews are all well. I have canceled my engagement with the Mariane (Capt. Amondson, to whom I am much indebted for his hospitality), and will proceed to New-York with my countrymen.

"May I beg you to either call upon or send to Sir Francis Beaufort a copy of this letter, as also to Lady Franklin and Mr. Barrow, of the Admiralty?

"There is no open water above the mouth of Smith's Sound (Pelham Point of Cape Inglefield), so that my escape has been in all respects providential.

"I am, dear Six, yours,

"Sept. 12, 1855."

"Sept. 12, 1855."

"HOUSE OF MR. OLNIK, Royal Inspector, & Godhavn, North Greenland.

published in your paper of this day, too severesty, but I wish at once to draw attention to the strange incongruities which it contains.

In one place Dr. Kane states that "there is no open "water above the mouth of Smith's Sound (Pelham "Point of Cape Inglefield)," where, it will be remembered, Capt. Inglefield stated that he saw open water; and in another part of his letter he says: "the explorations of our party embraced the entire shores of "Smith's Sound, and a new channel expanding from "its north eastern curve into an open Polar Sea."

Then, to mystify us still more, Dr. Kane adds: "Smith's Sound terminates in an extreme bay, and the "coast of Greenland, after being followed until it faced "the north, was found cemented to the continent of America by a stapendous glacier, which checked "our further progress toward the Atlantic."

A glance at a North Polar chart containing Captain Inglefields's discoveries will show the illegical nature of Dr. Kane's friends in London having calledon Mr. Weld for an explanation and zetraction of these unjust

Had be heard the hearty cheer which, at the sag-gestion of the Hydrographer, was raised to his amor-last night in the rooms of the Geographical Society by the crowded audience who heard his modest yet ex-traordinary narrative, he would, it am sure, here been

It is proper here to state that the Admiralty bove adopted Dr. Kane's Report and Charts as a standard for the revision of their own charts, and that it was on the pessage of resolutions in the Geographical So-